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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

JUNE 30, 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

HOPS PRODUCTION DECLINES
1.4 MILLION POUNDS

Revised estimates of the world's production of hops in 1959-60 show a decline of 1.4 million pounds from the record 1958-59 crop.

Large increases in the United States and Yugoslavia and moderate increases in West Germany, Japan, France, and some other countries were more than offset by declines in the United Kingdom, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and New Zealand. Production rose over 5 million pounds in the United States and over 3 million in Yugoslavia, but declined nearly 9 million pounds in the United Kingdom, nearly 1.8 million in Czechoslovakia and about 1 million in Australia. (Of the 1959 U. S. crop of 53,600,000 pounds, 1,384,000 were not harvested because of economic conditions.)

In the United States, an increase in yield from 1,449 pounds per acre in 1958 to 1,619 pounds in 1959 greatly offset the small decline in hops acreage--from 33,400 to 33,100 acres. France is another country where an increase in yield offset an acreage reduction. But the larger production in Yugoslavia, Japan, and West Germany was due largely to expansion in producing area.

The sharp decline in the United Kingdom was mainly the result of a cold 1958-59 winter followed by an unusually hot, dry summer. Australia's 1959-60 outturn was seriously reduced by hail and flood damage and by lack of winter rains in some parts of Tasmania, which grows over 80 percent of that country's crop.

New Zealand reduced its hops acreage because of excess production last year. In Belgium, the effects of the 1959 drought more than offset an increase in the producing area. Other countries which reduced their hops acreage were Sweden and the United Kingdom. Those in which the area increased include Argentina, Austria, Canada, Mexico, Spain and Switzerland. Argentina, Austria, France, West Germany, Japan, the Union of South Africa, and the United States are among the countries in which growing conditions were generally favorable. In the countries for which information is available, the quality of the 1959-60 crop varied from fair to excellent.

Since hops production depends so much upon growing and harvesting conditions, the size of the 1960-61 world crop is still very difficult to predict. Additional expansion of area is expected in Yugoslovia and some of the smaller producing countries, including Argentina, Spain, and Switzerland. On the other hand, the U.S. area will be over 3,000 acres below the 1959 level. Hops area may also be reduced in West Germany. Severe flood damage in Tasmania last April may further reduce Australia's production by about 700,000 pounds. In nearly all countries for which information is available, beer production and hops consumption are generally increasing. The gradual downward trend in U.S. hops consumption is being reversed during 1959-60. Countries in which hops usage is showing little change or is declining include Australia, Belgium, Denmark, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. (Cont'd.)

HOPS: World production, average 1934-38 and 1950-54, and annual 1957-59 1/

Country	Average 1934-38 2/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Northern Hemisphere:					
United States	39,021	53,627	40,135	48,407	53,600
Canada	1,543	1,918	1,201	1,435	1,455
United Kingdom	27,998	33,400	29,979	33,896	24,954
Czechoslovakia	4/ 21,385	10,976	10,628	14,440	12,656
Germany, West	5/ 20,062	28,749	32,215	38,476	39,958
Germany, East	---	6/	1,543	2,205	2,200
France	4,850	4,442	3,593	4,960	5,406
Belgium	2,646	2,324	2,616	3,752	3,417
Spain	6/	7/ 367	750	797	792
Poland	1,323	6/	3,183	2,998	3,000
Yugoslavia	3,968	2,874	5,842	6,724	9,855
U.S.S.R.	4,850	6/	8,818	13,228	13,000
Other Europe 8/	296	6/	143	182	258
Japan	9/ 220	1,235	1,837	2,151	2,767
Mexico	---	---	---	66	132
Total	128,162	139,912	142,483	173,717	173,450

	Average 1935-39	Average 1951-55	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Southern Hemisphere:					
Australia	2,205	3,066	3,695	4,106	3,100
New Zealand	882	1,002	885	1,090	915
Union of South Africa	6/	296	154	252	275
Argentina	6/	149	245	320	369
Total	3,087	4,513	4,979	5,768	4,659
World total	131,249	144,425	147,462	179,485	178,109

1/ Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, trade reports, results of office research, and related information. Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the later months of each year are combined with the Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the following year. 2/ From Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, Production, 1954, Vol. VIII, Part 1. 3/ Preliminary and subject to revision. 4/ 1934-37. 5/ Prewar Germany. 6/ Not available. 7/ 1952-54 average. 8/ The 1934-38 figure is the average for the combined production of Austria, Hungary and Rumania; the annual figures represent total production in Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland. 9/ 1931-40.

WORLD FISH OIL EXPORTS SET NEW RECORD

World exports of fish oils (including fish liver oils) reached a record 265,000 short tons in 1959, reflecting resurging U.S. exports, record shipments from West Germany, Denmark, and the Union of South Africa, and the emergence of Peru as an important world exporter. Exports in 1959 were one-third above 1958 and were almost double the 1935-39 average.

Following 2 years of sharply declining exports, shipments of fish oil from the United States last year rose to a new peak, exceeding the previous record of 71,300 tons shipped in both 1955 and 1956. U.S. exports to Europe were up 74 percent from 1958 and accounted for virtually all of the total volume going out. The larger European imports of fish oil stem from an increased demand for all fats and oils following general stock depletion during 1958. Canadian exports were also up sharply in 1959 as a result of a return-to-normal output late in 1958 and throughout most of 1959.

Although several European countries export sizable quantities of fish oil, the area is a net importer--in fact, the market for a large share of world exports. Most of the oil exported from European countries goes to other countries in the same region.

The record quantities shipped from Denmark and West Germany reflect larger imports for processing and reexporting, since domestic production in both countries changed little from the previous year. Norwegian exports last year were down slightly from 1958. Most of the fish oil included in Norway's share of world exports is fish liver oil. However, Norway exports around 60,000 tons of hardened marine oils each year. These exports include both fish and whale oil, but are not identified by kind in trade statistics. Thus, Norway's exports of fish oil probably are much larger than indicated.

Peru became an important supplier of fish oil in 1959, and the large volume shipped last year may be exceeded in 1960. Although Peru had facilities to produce large quantities of fish oil prior to 1959, restrictive regulations prevented the industry from any rapid expansion of output. These regulations were relaxed in 1959 and production of fish oil rose to 27,500 tons, an increase of 17,200 tons from 1958. An even larger output is forecast for 1960.

A record volume of fish oil was exported from the Union of South Africa in 1959, mainly because of a larger catch of maasbanker and pilchard. To help preserve stocks, an annual quota is imposed on the catch of these fish, and in 1959 the quota was increased to allow fish meal producers to step up production and compensate for declining world prices. Since fish oil is largely a byproduct of the fish meal industry, oil production also increased. Another factor responsible for the larger output was a planned 25-percent reduction in canned pilchard production, which released further quantities of fish for oil and meal production. Exports probably will be large in 1960 because the higher catch limit again will be in effect.

(See table, following page.)

FISH OIL (INCLUDING LIVER): Exports from specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
Canada	12.0	11.6	9.3	2.7	5.7	14.4
United States	1.2	42.2	71.3	58.5	47.0	72.2
Total	13.2	53.8	80.6	61.2	52.7	86.6
Europe:						
Denmark	2.5	6.3	9.7	9.8	12.6	15.6
Germany, West	2/ 4.4	3.0	9.3	14.3	17.9	31.6
Iceland	24.5	19.6	21.3	20.9	27.0	18.6
Netherlands 3/	.2	14.5	9.1	7.1	13.0	16.0
Norway 4/	38.0	30.4	23.7	18.6	22.3	21.0
Portugal	.1	3.8	4.7	4.2	5.5	5.6
United Kingdom	6.0	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.7
Total	75.7	81.6	81.6	78.3	101.9	112.1
Others:						
Angola	.7	6.7	5.7	13.4	9.4	8.8
Japan	35.0	6.8	5.0	3.5	6.6	3.6
Peru	---	.1	1.9	4.8	1.8	18.9
Union of South Africa	2.2	8.9	5.4	11.4	18.1	26.2
Total	37.9	22.5	18.0	33.1	35.9	57.5
World total 5/	135.0	165.0	190.0	180.0	200.0	265.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Prewar Germany. 3/ May include some whale oil. 4/ Does not include sizable quantities of hardened marine oils. 5/ Includes estimates for minor exporting countries.

Compiled from official and other sources.

DECLINE IN WORLD COFFEE CROP EXPECTED

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate of the 1960-61 world coffee crop places total production at 71.3 million bags and exportable production at 58.1 million. A crop of this size would be about 10 percent below the record 1959-60 crop, which is now estimated at 77.0 million bags with an exportable of 65.1 million.

The 1960-61 North American crop is estimated at 9.6 million bags, of which 7.5 million is exportable. This would be about the same as 1959-60, although variations are expected in individual countries.

The 1960-61 crop in Costa Rica is expected to be a record. Cuba's crop will probably be slightly larger than last season. The Dominican Republic and Haiti are expected to have slightly smaller crops in 1960-61, as this is the "off-year" in their alternative year production cycle which in the past has been very pronounced in both of these countries.

El Salvador has had excellent flowering for the 1960-61 crop throughout almost all of its coffee-producing areas. The rains have been favorable, and a crop almost as large as the bumper 1959-60 outturn is now in prospect.

Flowering for the coming crop in Guatemala has been fairly heavy, except in some of the higher altitudes. Indications are that the 1960-61 crop will be only slightly below 1959-60.

Honduras and Nicaragua are expecting slightly larger crops. Growers in Honduras have increased plantings in the last several years and there has been considerable replacement of older non-productive trees. New and improved roads planned for the Matagalpa and Jinotega areas of Nicaragua should facilitate marketing.

Mexico's 1960-61 crop may be larger than the 1959-60 crop which was reduced by adverse weather. The coming season also is the "on-year" of the 2-year production pattern in Mexico.

The upward trend of production in Panama should continue in 1960-61. About half of the 1959-60 crop was lowland coffee, which was neither authorized for government support nor for export.

Total 1960-61 coffee production in South America is estimated at 46.5 million bags, including exportable production of 37.0 million. This would be nearly 18 percent below 1959-60 (on an exportable basis).

Brazil's 1960-61 crop is estimated at 36.0 million bags, including 28.0 million bags exportable. In 1959-60, production reached a record 43.5 million, of which 36.5 million was exportable. The indicated smaller crop reflects the effect of drought earlier in the season. Weather in recent months has been favorable.

Colombia is expecting a record crop in 1960-61 of 8.5 million bags, of which 7.6 million will be exportable. The anticipated half-million bag increase over 1959-60 will be due to an increase in producing areas, greater use of fertilizers, planting of improved varieties, and improved cultivation practices. Flowering for the coming crop reportedly has been good, especially in the areas of Caldas and Tolima.

Ecuador's coffee production is expected to be higher in 1960-61 than last season. The indicated increase may be attributed mostly to additional trees coming into production, rather than larger yields per tree.

Total 1960-61 production for Peru is estimated at 550,000 bags, with exportable at 440,000 bags. Such an outturn would be 10 percent above the 1959-60 crop.

The 1960-61 crop in Venezuela is expected to be somewhat larger than production in 1959-60, which was a poor season. (Text cont'd. on page 10)

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1st estimate 1960-61
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	800	895	925	1,000
Cuba	542	725	525	825	875
Dominican Republic	455	650	425	625	550
El Salvador	1,216	1,380	1,475	1,640	1,575
Guatemala	1,129	1,420	1,400	1,620	1,550
Haiti	642	700	450	775	650
Honduras	212	350	370	400	425
Mexico	1,373	1,890	1,600	1,950	2,100
Nicaragua	362	375	360	375	400
Panama 3/	-	-	63	70	80
Other North America 4/	470	425	300	415	355
Total North America	6,840	8,715	7,863	9,620	9,560
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	25,000	31,000	43,500	36,000
Colombia	6,330	7,800	7,700	8,000	8,500
Ecuador	347	545	450	525	575
Peru	146	325	390	500	550
Venezuela	729	825	900	750	800
Other South America	55	55	65	70	71
Total South America	26,571	34,550	40,505	53,345	46,496
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,285	1,465	1,575	1,700
Belgian Congo	613	1,235	1,525	1,700	1,250
Cameroun	180	425	450	500	550
Ethiopia	613	950	950	850	900
French Equatorial Africa 5/	-	-	100	115	120
French West Africa	1,342	1,885	2,500	2,750	2,950
Kenya	223	410	400	400	470
Malgache Republic	634	950	875	800	875
Republic of Guinea 7/	-	-	190	195	200
Ruanda Urundi 8/	-	-	-	-	600
Tanganyika	281	380	390	425	485
Togo	56	80	180	140	140
Uganda	754	1,415	1,525	1,625	1,675
Other Africa 9/	201	335	308	315	328
Total Africa	5,887	9,350	10,858	11,390	12,243
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	735	775	750	800
Indonesia	985	1,300	1,100	1,400	1,600
Yemen	70	90	85	95	95
Other Asia and Oceania 10/	275	304	344	411	461
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,429	2,304	2,656	2,956
Total world production	41,015	55,044	61,530	77,011	71,255

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 8/ Prior to 1960-61 shown in Belgian Congo. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51-1954/55	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1st estimate 1960-61
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America.					
Costa Rica	378	725	815	845	920
Cuba	49	250	60	225	250
Dominican Republic	372	525	300	500	425
El Salvador	1,087	1,280	1,375	1,540	1,475
Guatemala	905	1,225	1,200	1,420	1,350
Haiti	443	550	300	625	500
Honduras	167	265	280	310	335
Mexico	1,141	1,540	1,200	1,500	1,600
Nicaragua	313	335	320	325	350
Panama 3/	-	-	23	25	35
Other North America 4/	72	180	190	305	245
Total North America	4,927	6,875	6,063	7,620	7,485
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	20,800	26,000	36,500	28,000
Colombia	5,632	7,000	6,900	7,200	7,600
Ecuador	308	465	350	400	450
Peru	68	250	300	400	440
Venezuela	488	475	500	400	450
Other South America 5/	52	40	40	45	46
Total South America	21,278	29,030	34,090	44,945	36,986
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,275	1,440	1,550	1,675
Belgian Congo	595	1,200	1,490	1,685	1,240
Cameroun	182	415	440	485	535
Ethiopia	544	850	850	750	800
French Equatorial Africa 6/	-	-	90	105	110
French West Africa	1,257	1,800	2,450	2,700	2,900
Kenya	214	390	380	380	450
Malgache Republic	569	825	750	700	750
Republic of Guinea 7/	-	-	175	180	185
Ruanda Urundi 8/	-	-	-	-	590
Tanganyika	274	375	385	420	480
Togo	57	80	178	138	138
Uganda	744	1,365	1,500	1,600	1,650
Other Africa 9/	201	310	276	281	294
Total Africa	5,656	8,885	10,404	10,974	11,797
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	213	240	225	275
Indonesia	504	1,100	900	1,200	1,400
Yemen	60	80	65	75	75
Other Asia and Oceania 10/	71	47	64	71	76
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,440	1,269	1,571	1,826
World exportable production	32,589	46,230	51,826	65,110	58,094

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 8/ Prior to 1960-61 shown in Belgian Congo. 9/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 10/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Africa's total coffee crop for 1960-61 is estimated at 12.2 million bags, with exportable at 11.8 million. This would be about 8 percent above 1959-60 and continue the upward trend in production.

Coffee has become the most important agricultural commodity in Angola, and production is expected to increase even though crop diversification is being emphasized. There is considerable land suitable for coffee, and the soils reportedly need little chemical fertilization.

Coffee production in the Belgian Congo (independent Congo on June 30, 1960) may reach 1,250,000 bags in 1960-61. Prior to 1960-61, Ruanda Urundi production was included with the Belgian Congo, but now separate estimates are available. The number of trees coming into production in the Congo continues to increase and the native population has recently become more interested in producing coffee. Prospects for Ruanda-Urundi's 1960-61 crop appear good. Harvest for this crop begins in May and June.

Ethiopia's 1960-61 crop is estimated at a total of 900,000 bags, and an exportable of 800,000 bags. Slightly higher crops are expected for both Cameroun and French Equatorial Africa in the coming season. The 1960-61 crop is estimated at 2,950,000 bags for French West Africa, with exportable at 2,900,000 bags. Commercialization of the 1959-60 crop was slowed during April 1960, and there is a possibility that some of this production may be carried over into the next season.

Good rains have fallen over most of the coffee areas in Kenya. Prospects are for a considerable increase over 1959-60. The Kenya Coffee Marketing Board had received 396,160 bags of the 1959-60 crop by the end of May.

Tanganyika's 1960-61 coffee crop is expected to show an increase over 1959-60. The Northern Province has the largest production, while the West Lake Province is second. Uganda's 1960-61 crop is estimated at a total of 1,675,000 bags, with an exportable of 1,650,000 bags. The amount of coffee offered for sale by Uganda during the 1959-60 season has been about equal to that ot the previous season. When the 1959-60 season began, there were about 483,000 bags of Robusta coffee in stock, as growers made heavy deliveries during the last few weeks of the 1958-59 season.

Total production for the 1960-61 season in Asia and Oceania is estimated at 3.0 million bags, while exportable is estimated at 1.8 million. This would represent an exportable production increase of about 16 percent over 1959-60.

Weather has been favorable in most of the coffee-growing areas of India. Production is expected to show an increase over the 1959-60 crop, which was reduced somewhat by heavy rains. Indonesia is expected to have a particularly good 1960-61 crop. Smallholders account for about 80 percent of the production. Conditions point to an increasing output of coffee in the Philippines as more trees are coming into production.

1959 CORN REACHES NEW HIGH OF 7.9 BILLION BUSHELS

Latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service confirms earlier forecasts that the 1959 world corn production would be at a new high. The unprecedented total of 7.9 billion bushels, now estimated, is mainly due to the record U.S. crop, which accounts for 55 percent of the total.

Record harvests in the United States and Mexico brought the North American total 14 percent above the large 1958 outturn and 40 percent above the 1950-54 average. Record corn crops were also harvested in Europe. Crops in other areas were smaller than in 1958.

Production in North America, as estimated at 4,673 million bushels, is well above the previous high of 4,091 million last year. Most of the increase is due to larger acreage, as yields averaged only slightly higher than in 1958. Acreage, however, was 12 percent above the 1958 total. Virtually all of the acreage increase was in the United States, where the 1959 harvested acreage of 84.6 million acres for all purposes was the largest corn acreage since 1949.

Mexico's production of 220 million bushels shows great expansion since the 1950-54 average of 141 million. Most of the increase is due to larger acreage but some increase in yields is also reported. Production in Canada is estimated at 31 million bushels, slightly larger than last year and well above average.

Corn production in Western Europe was at a new high, mainly because of the record crop in Italy, by far the largest producer of the area. The outturn of 153 million bushels was the product of high yields from a below-average acreage. A record crop of 71.5 million bushels in France reflects both expanded acreage and well-above-average yields.

A record crop of 688 million bushels is now estimated for Eastern Europe. The bulk of the increase was in Yugoslavia and Rumania, though large harvests were reported for all the producers of any significance. Acreage was up moderately but most of the increase was attributed to high yields.

Production in the Soviet Union was considerably below the record 1958 crop. Total corn acreage planted was larger than in 1958 but a May-June drought caused a larger-than-intended percentage to be harvested in immature stages. Acreage harvested as grain was slightly larger than last year but yields are estimated sharply below the record yields last year.

Production in Asia is now estimated at 850 million bushels, only slightly below the large 1958 crop. Acreage was reportedly higher, but average yields appear to have been generally lower. (Text cont'd on page 14, following tables)

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	370	515	498	489	53.6	57.5	60.0	63.4	19,835	29,613	29,892	31,023
El Salvador	626	385	440	439	14.0	15.2	12.7	13.5	8,780	5,850	5,570	5,930
Guatemala	1,357	1,564	1,600	—	12.5	11.5	10.9	—	17,000	18,000	17,500	—
Honduras	719	838	889	—	11.6	11.6	11.6	—	8,325	9,700	10,300	10,300
Mexico	11,417	13,324	15,691	15,691	12.4	13.3	12.9	14.1	141,390	177,155	202,744	220,460
Nicaragua	277	365	327	372	14.4	11.2	12.8	11.6	3,976	4,100	4,200	4,300
United States	80,826	72,616	73,327	84,609	38.5	47.1	51.8	51.5	3,112,091	3,422,331	3,800,863	4,361,170
Cuba	415	432	383	457	16.0	15.5	15.9	16.0	6,640	6,700	6,100	7,300
Estimated total 5/	96,920	91,030	94,150	105,510	34.4	40.5	43.5	44.3	3,331,000	3,687,000	4,091,000	4,673,000
Europe:												
Austria	156	122	121	114	34.8	48.2	50.4	50.3	5,426	5,880	6,100	5,730
Francs	894	1,344	1,457	1,736	29.5	40.8	45.2	41.2	26,394	54,800	65,870	71,500
Gresce	630	534	511	527	15.5	19.6	17.3	20.9	9,754	10,475	8,830	11,025
Italy	3,316	3,360	3,200	3,150	33.8	41.1	45.3	48.6	112,232	138,000	145,000	153,000
Portugal	1,183	1,194	1,185	1,196	14.4	14.1	14.1	13.2	16,986	16,810	16,720	15,840
Spain	991	929	939	964	27.2	32.7	38.4	40.9	26,980	30,335	36,060	39,400
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	7,220	7,510	7,430	7,700	27.8	34.2	37.7	38.6	201,000	257,000	280,000	297,000
Albania	300	385	390	—	16.0	20.8	15.4	—	4,800	8,000	6,000	—
Bulgaria	1,780	1,875	1,455	—	15.4	25.1	18.9	—	27,500	47,000	27,500	—
Czechoslovakia	350	415	445	463	34.9	42.2	42.4	44.8	12,200	17,500	18,850	20,750
Hungary	2,830	3,330	3,225	3,385	30.5	35.4	35.7	41.4	86,200	118,000	115,000	140,000
Rumania	7,350	9,145	9,000	8,800	17.0	21.5	16.0	25.6	125,000	197,000	144,000	225,000
Yugoslavia	5,950	6,400	5,906	6,375	21.8	34.8	26.3	41.3	130,000	222,800	155,500	263,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	18,600	21,680	20,530	20,930	20.8	28.3	22.9	32.9	387,000	613,000	470,000	688,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	25,820	29,190	27,960	28,630	22.8	29.8	26.8	34.4	588,000	870,000	750,000	985,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	10,400	14,300	20,000	21,500	18.3	19.2	30.0	19.8	190,000	275,000	600,000	425,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,581	1,752	1,678	1,658	19.9	16.9	14.9	14.5	31,402	29,530	25,000	24,000
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	410,000	—	—	—
India	8,745	9,820	10,300	10,500	11.4	12.4	11.6	12.2	99,892	121,450	120,000	128,000
Pakistan	1,013	1,086	1,141	1,092	15.8	16.5	16.3	16.6	16,016	17,880	18,640	18,100
Indonesia	5,210	5,157	6,800	7,400	13.8	14.2	14.7	14.9	72,000	73,200	100,000	110,000
Japan 7/	107	119	122	124	23.3	32.1	35.8	34.0	2,488	3,819	4,370	4,212
Philippines	2,764	3,300	3,400	3,300	10.3	10.3	11.8	12.1	28,384	34,000	40,000	40,000
Estimated total 5/	42,600	44,520	48,140	50,780	16.7	16.2	17.9	16.7	710,000	720,000	860,000	850,000

Africa:												
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi	1,097	1,196	1,196	--	13.5	15.5	17.0	—	14,768	18,500	20,300	19,300
Kenya 8/	150	267	—	—	28.9	26.2	—	—	4,334	7,000	6,500	—
Egypt	1,819	1,836	2,030	1,929	33.9	32.1	34.1	30.6	61,670	58,860	69,200	59,000
Morocco 9/	1,236	1,119	1,184	1,000	7.7	7.1	12.3	13.5	9,536	7,900	14,515	13,520
French West Africa 10/	1,733	—	—	—	9.8	—	—	--	16,975	—	—	—
Madagascar	200	220	230	—	14.0	13.2	12.6	—	2,800	2,900	2,900	--
Angola	1,300	1,480	1,544	—	8.2	8.8	8.2	—	10,670	13,000	12,600	13,800
Rhodeeia and Nyasaland	--	2,500	3,000	—	—	17.6	16.7	—	—	44,000	50,000	—
Union of South Africa	7,865	—	—	—	14.7	—	--	—	115,450	131,600	144,000	131,000
Eetimated total 5/	24,080	26,800	27,790	27,400	15.2	15.5	16.2	15.5	365,000	415,000	450,000	425,000
South America:												
Argentina	4,833	6,400	—	--	24.8	34.4	—	--	120,098	220,000	215,000	175,000
Brazil	12,700	14,320	14,308	15,000	19.4	20.3	20.3	20.3	247,000	290,000	290,000	305,000
Chile	135	158	167	161	26.2	32.9	31.4	29.2	3,542	5,200	5,240	4,700
Colombia	1,800	1,273	1,742	1,631	17.1	22.3	19.2	16.9	30,800	28,350	33,500	27,600
Peru	636	581	589	568	19.2	18.3	19.7	21.8	12,186	10,650	11,580	12,400
Uruguay	643	881	890	660	10.7	12.3	5.3	5.3	6,902	10,870	4,700	3,500
Venezuela	700	700	735	—	18.4	19.3	19.0	—	12,850	13,500	14,000	14,000
Estimated total 5/	22,380	25,370	25,990	26,620	20.1	23.5	22.7	21.0	450,000	595,000	590,000	560,000
Oceania:												
Australia	173	184	180	183	26.9	30.4	33.9	26.8	4,654	5,600	6,100	4,900
New Zsaland	5	6	7	10	62.0	50.0	60.0	60.0	310	300	420	600
Estimated total 5/	180	190	190	200	27.8	31.6	36.8	30.0	5,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Estimated world total 5/	222,380	231,400	244,220	260,640	25.4	28.4	30.1	30.4	5,640,000	6,570,000	7,350,000	7,925,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harveet in the Northern Hemisphere. Harveste of Northern Hemiephere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harveeted in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is oombined with preliminary forecaets for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harveeted area as far ae poesible. 3/ Yield per acre oalculated from acreage and production data ehown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemiephere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revieed preliminary forecaste. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the caee of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any miseing data for countries shown and for other producing countriee not shown. 6/ Soviet corn area shown is reported as area harvested for grain only, whereas reported production presumably includes also grain equivalent from some of the acreage harvested in an immature stage. 7/ Dried corn only. Previoue published series included some immature oorn. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not ehown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 9/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 10/ Ineludee French Guinea.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or eetimated on the basie of official statietics of foreign governmente, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, resulte of office research and related information.

A total of 425 million bushels estimated for Africa places 1959 corn production below the high level of 1958 but still well above average. Production in the Union of South Africa, the largest producer, is now estimated at 131 million bushels, compared with 144 million last year. Yields are below average but acreage is much above average.

South American production is estimated at 560 million bushels, compared with 590 million a year ago. The reduction is mainly in Argentina. Unofficial estimates place this season's crop at 175 million bushels, compared with the previous crop of 215 million. Production is larger than a year earlier in Brazil, the leading producer of the area. The official estimate is 305 million bushels, compared with 290 million for the past 2 years.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania. The total is estimated at 6 million bushels, slightly below the total for 1958. About 5 million bushels was produced in Australia this season.

U. S. 1959 BEAN EXPORTS MADE UP
HALF OF WORLD BEAN TRADE

World trade in dry edible beans from 36 countries totaled 8.2 million 100-lb. bags in 1959. This was an increase of 1 million bags, or 15 percent, over 1958, and was 43 percent above the 1950-54 average. 1/

North America (including Central America and Canada) exported over 4.6 million bags of dry edible beans. The United States, largest dry bean exporter since World War II, shipped 4.5 million bags. This was more than double the 1958 exports and 70 percent above the 1950-54 average. Most of the shipments went to other North and South American areas and to Western Europe. Canada was the only other North American exporter, though not a large one. Cuba and Mexico are consistently large importers of colored beans, most of which come from the United States.

Argentina and Chile, the principal bean exporters of South America, exported over 380,000 bags in 1959--nearly as much as in 1958 but 40 percent below the 1950-54 average. (Text cont'd. on page 16)

1/ Due to lack of data, many of the trade figures for 1959 had to be estimated on the basis of 6-month and 9-month totals. Also, lack of data from non-reporting and non-reported countries (principally African areas and Communist countries in the Balkans) account for the failure of total export and import figures to balance.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59

Continent and Country	Average 1950-54		1957		1958		1959	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
North America:								
Canada	196	88	82	86	71	94	--	--
Costa Rica	37	2/	0	14	12	5	--	--
Cuba	0	1,028	0	966	0	1,155	--	--
El Salvador	2/	46	2/	89	4	157	--	--
Guatemala	0	0	0	41	11	3	--	--
Mexico	4	561	2/	15	0	705	0	--
Nicaragua	27	2/	101	0	2/	2/	2/	2/
Panama, Rep.	0	8	0	0	2/	0	2/	0
United States	2,603	142	2,616	88	2,156	156	4,510	67
Total	2,867	1,873	2,799	1,299	2,254	2,275	4,635	2,225
South America:								
Argentina	111	0	63	0	48	0	35	0
Chile	523	0	555	0	331	0	--	0
Total	634	0	618	0	379	0	385	0
Europe:								
Austria	26	10	4	30	3	36	--	--
Belgium-Luxembourg	27	130	92	322	189	279	110	200
Denmark	--	--	0	2	0	1	--	--
France	96	260	132	261	134	306	--	--
Germany, West	28	454	9	473	35	840	--	--
Greece	0	201	3	190	10	121	4	150
Ireland	0	12	0	14	0	15	0	15
Italy	85	227	49	196	71	170	--	--
Netherlands	204	150	221	271	314	251	299	318
Portugal	100	117	44	119	63	47	--	--
Spain	6	142	4	6	2	32	--	--
Switzerland	2/	42	2/	68	1	68	2/	42
United Kingdom	0	1,294	0	2,198	0	987	0	1,827
Yugoslavia	6	168	118	56	60	38	--	--
Total	578	3,207	676	4,206	882	3,191	634	4,291
Africa:								
Algeria	18	93	--	171	11	76	--	--
Angola	451	0	287	0	196	0	--	--
Madagascar	206	0	--	--	66	0	--	--
Morocco	93	2	--	--	48	4	--	--
Total	768	95	287	171	321	80	242	75
Asia:								
British Malaya 3/	--	--	10	281	16	354	11	335
Burma	--	0	599	0	437	0	--	--
Israel	0	95	0	16	0	45	--	--
Japan	72	445	3	776	12	1,112	--	--
Philippines, Rep.	0	19	0	23	0	12	--	--
Syria	--	--	5	8	9	11	--	--
Lebanon	--	--	--	--	2	14	--	--
Total	72	559	617	1,104	476	1,548	671	1,585
Grand Total	4,919	5,734	4,997	6,780	4,312	7,094	6,182	8,176

1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ Less than 500 bags. 3/ Includes Singapore since 1958.

(more text follows)

The 14 reporting European countries imported 4.4 million bags of beans in 1959--35 percent over 1958 and 33 percent above average imports. The United Kingdom, the largest white bean market in the world, averages 1.3 million bags of imports yearly. Other smaller European markets are West Germany, France, and Italy. The Netherlands and Belgium are both importers and exporters.

In Africa, 4 countries exported 240,000 bags of beans--25 percent less than the previous year and 70 percent under average. Of African exports, only Angola's exceed 100,000 bags annually.

In Asia, 7 countries imported 1.6 million bags. Japan and British Malaya were the principal importers. Burma is the only important Asian exporter reporting; its exports average ½ million bags annually and consist of many varieties of white, red, and green (mung) beans.

WORLD MEAT OUTPUT EXCEEDS 100 BILLION POUNDS IN 1959

Red meat production in 1959 by the 44 countries included in this summary exceeded 100 billion pounds for the first time. This was 3 percent above 1958 and 23 percent greater than the 1951-55 average. All major areas gained except South America, which dropped 12 percent--about 1.6 million pounds--almost entirely due to Argentina's decline in beef and veal production.

World meat production in 1960 is expected to increase, with the largest rise in beef and veal. Beef and veal production during 1959 dropped 1 percent from 1958 to about 49 billion pounds, but is still 17 percent above the 1951-55 average. The large drop in Argentina in 1959 more than offset gains in all other major areas.

Argentine cattle producers are now holding back cattle for breeding and building up herds, and a further considerable drop in slaughter is expected during 1960. It will probably be 1962 before there is an increase from the 1959 level of Argentine production. United States beef and veal production increased only slightly from 1958 as producers have been building up herds since 1957. The build-up is still in process but at a slower rate than last year, and production is expected to increase substantially during 1960. U.S.S.R. beef and veal production gained 13 percent during 1959, and is expected to gain further in 1960. Australia's output of beef and veal dropped about 1 percent in 1959, and is expected to decline slightly again in 1960. Ireland gained 17 percent during 1960, and will probably show a substantial increase in 1960.

The low level of Argentine beef supplies and exports during 1959 and the diversion of much of Australian and New Zealand exports to the United States, due to short supplies of processing meat in the U.S. market, were the major factors causing the strong beef prices in the U.K. market during 1959. This situation has continued thus far in 1960.

With the strong demand for beef in North America and Western Europe, and reduced output and exports from Argentina and Australia, the world beef shortage of the past 2 years is likely to continue at least well into 1961.

Pork output in 1959 for the 44 major producing countries was up 8 percent from 1958, and 29 percent above the 1951-55 average. Production rose in all major geographic areas except South America (down 1 percent) and Africa (down 15 percent); pork prices generally declined throughout the world. Most of the world production increase was accounted for by the 15-percent gain (1.8 billion pounds) in North America--mostly in the United States, although Canadian output was up sharply percentagewise. Substantial declines are expected in both Canada and the United States in 1960. The U.S.S.R. gained about 13 percent in 1959, and a further increase is expected there this year.

Yugoslav pork production and exports gained sharply in 1959 and are expected to gain again in 1960. A 10-percent increase was made in Denmark in 1959, and a further slight increase is seen for 1960. Netherlands output was up only 1 percent; a 1960 gain is expected. French production was up 10 percent, but West Germany had a 1-percent decline. French production is expected to drop slightly in 1960, while West Germany expects a slight increase. The sharp uptrend of the past few years in Japan continued, with an 11-percent rise; a further increase is expected for 1960.

World pork production is expected to gain only moderately this year, although all areas except North America will probably increase output. World hog numbers rose 5 percent in 1959, and at the beginning of 1960 were 39 percent above the 1951-55 average. Lower pork output is expected in the United States, Canada, and France but increases are likely in West Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and some other European countries. U.S. pork prices have strengthened in recent months and will probably go higher, but little change is expected in prices worldwide.

Lamb and mutton production in the 44 countries, at 8.6 billion pounds in 1959, gained about 8 percent from 1958 and was 28 percent above the 1951-55 average. All major areas made gains except Asia. Production was up 16 percent--almost 300 million pounds--in Oceania, and 11 percent--about 150 million pounds--in West Europe. Australia gained 17 percent, New Zealand 15, and the United Kingdom 30 percent over 1958. These countries together, with the U.S.S.R.'s 100-million-pound gain, accounted for most of the 670-million-pound world increase.

World production of mutton and lamb is expected to increase during 1960. There has been a steady increase in sheep numbers, particularly for the largest producers--Australia, New Zealand, the U.S.S.R., and the United States.

Horse meat production in countries for which estimates are made (Europe, Japan, and the Philippines) totaled 618 million pounds in 1959, 11 percent above 1958, but only 2 percent above the 1951-55 average. (Tables follow)

MEAT 1/: Production in 44 countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958 and 1959

Continent and country	Beef and veal			Change		Pork 3/			Change	
	Average 1951-55	1958	1959 2/	1959 / 1951-55	1959 2/ / 1958	Average 1951-55	1958	1959 2/	1959 / 1951-55	1959 2/ / 1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:										
Canada (Exc. Newfoundland)	1,085	1,314	1,261	+16	-4	879	1,013	1,266	+44	+25
Mexico	781	992	992	+27	--	311	437	397	+28	-9
United States (Continental)	12,885	14,531	14,624	+13	+1	10,775	10,528	12,110	+12	+15
Cuba	379	404	441	+16	+9	83	81	85	+2	+5
Total	15,130	17,241	17,318	+14	+1	12,048	12,059	13,858	+15	+15
South America:										
Argentina	4,142	5,602	3,902	-6	-30	326	399	320	-2	-20
Brazil	2,477	3,015	3,034	+22	+1	872	1,095	1,151	+32	+5
Chile	228	310	320	+40	+3	55	59	60	+9	+2
Colombia	606	758	771	+27	+2	104	109	113	+9	+4
Paraguay	195	249	264	+35	+6	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	650	515	571	-12	+11	43	45	49	+14	+9
Total	8,298	10,449	8,862	+7	-15	1,400	1,707	1,693	+21	-1
Europe:										
Austria 4/	243	278	280	+15	-1	390	448	465	+19	+4
Belgium-Luxembourg	375	447	457	+22	+2	458	501	512	+12	+2
Denmark	273	421	398	+46	-6	958	1,126	1,239	+29	+10
Finland	114	141	144	+26	+2	125	148	102	-18	-31
France	2,615	2,788	2,900	+11	+4	1,771	2,221	2,434	+37	+10
Germany, West	1,617	2,148	2,178	+35	+1	2,951	3,688	3,649	+24	-1
Greece	31	53	57	+84	+8	44	55	55	+25	--
Ireland	185	172	202	+9	+17	175	222	195	+11	-12
Italy	790	999	1,119	+42	+12	764	945	996	+30	+5
Netherlands	411	472	486	+18	+3	634	781	785	+24	+1
Norway	103	108	107	+4	-1	91	107	113	+24	+6
Portugal	82	89	100	+22	+12	218	273	249	+14	-9
Spain 5/	272	297	301	+11	+1	390	498	510	+31	+2
Sweden	292	295	313	+7	+6	6/ 393	6/ 505	6/ 527	+34	+4
Switzerland	206	247	253	+23	+2	210	227	238	+13	+5
United Kingdom	1,481	1,821	1,614	+9	-11	1,294	1,644	1,642	+27	--
Total, West	9,090	10,776	10,909	+20	+1	10,866	13,389	13,711	+26	+2
Bulgaria	129	158	--	--	--	170	310	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	361	386	--	--	--	476	670	--	--	--
Germany, East	290	309	--	--	--	918	1,089	--	--	--
Hungary	168	231	269	+60	+16	544	546	525	-3	-4
Poland	449	668	--	--	--	1,315	1,924	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	204	303	346	+70	+14	365	421	529	+45	+26
Total, East 7/	1,932	2,405	2,474	+28	+3	4,008	5,335	5,439	+36	+2
Total Europe 7/	11,022	13,181	13,383	+21	+2	14,874	18,724	19,150	+29	+2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,975	4,700	5,300	+33	+13	3,650	5,600	6,300	+73	+13
Africa:										
Egypt	345	342	328	-5	-4	3	4	4	+33	--
Union of South Africa	678	721	747	+10	+4	136	156	133	-2	-15
Total	1,023	1,063	1,075	+5	+1	139	160	137	-1	-14
Asia:										
Japan	217	281	315	+45	+12	165	355	395	+130	+11
Philippines	75	104	136	+81	+31	218	317	343	+57	+8
Turkey	145	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total 8/	526	664	730	+39	+10	385	674	740	+92	+10
Oceania:										
Australia	1,531	1,897	1,886	+23	-1	9/ 199	9/ 228	9/ 228	+15	--
New Zealand	10/ 437	592	525	+20	-11	10/ 88	87	98	+11	+13
Total	1,968	2,489	2,411	+23	-3	287	315	326	+14	+3
Total, all countries	41,942	49,787	49,079	+17	-1	32,783	39,239	42,204	+29	+8

MEAT 1/: Production in 44 countries, average 1951-55, annual 1958 and 1959 --Cont'd.

	Mutton, lamb and goatmeat			Change		Total meat production			Change	
	Average 1951-55	1958	1959 2/	1959 / 1951-55	1959 2/ / 1958	Average 1951-55	1958	1959 2/	1959 / 1951-55	1959 2/ / 1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:										
Canada (Exc. Newfoundland)	30	32	33	+10	+3	1,994	2,359	2,560	+28	+9
Mexico	54	49	50	-7	+2	1,146	1,478	1,439	+26	-3
United States	678	688	738	+9	+7	24,338	25,747	27,472	+13	+7
Cuba	2	3	3	+1	--	464	488	529	+14	+8
Total	764	772	824	+8	+7	27,942	30,072	32,000	+15	+6
South America:										
Argentina	416	378	410	-1	+8	4,884	6,379	4,632	-5	-27
Brazil	81	89	89	+10	--	3,430	4,199	4,274	+25	+2
Chile	58	59	60	+7	+2	341	428	440	+30	+3
Colombia	4	4	4	--	--	714	871	888	+24	+2
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	195	249	264	+35	+6
Uruguay	133	110	103	-23	-6	826	670	723	-12	+8
Total	692	640	666	-3	+4	10,390	12,796	11,221	+8	-12
Europe:										
Austria 4/	4	3	3	-25	--	648	742	761	+17	+3
Belgium-Luxembourg	6	5	5	-17	--	890	990	1,021	+15	+3
Denmark	2	2	2	--	--	1,247	1,559	1,655	+33	+6
Finland	12	6	3	-75	-50	261	302	256	-2	-15
France	240	245	256	+7	+4	4,811	5,463	5,802	+21	+6
Germany, West	44	39	46	+5	+18	4,681	5,917	5,922	+27	--
Greece	113	170	173	+53	+2	188	278	285	+52	+3
Ireland	45	72	74	+64	+3	405	466	471	+16	+1
Italy	108	95	96	-11	+1	1,725	2,107	2,284	+32	+8
Netherlands	14	21	23	+64	+10	1,086	1,296	1,329	+22	+3
Norway	36	31	31	-14	--	235	250	256	+9	+2
Portugal	38	36	37	-3	+3	340	403	391	+15	-3
Spain 5/	192	198	201	+5	+2	872	1,032	1,048	+20	+2
Sweden	4	2	2	-50	--	715	820	860	+20	+5
Switzerland	7	6	6	-14	--	431	488	506	+17	+4
United Kingdom	376	426	552	+47	+30	3,151	3,891	3,808	+21	-2
Total, West	1,241	1,357	1,510	+22	+11	21,686	26,004	26,655	+23	+3
Bulgaria	97	--	--	--	--	396	560	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	19	24	--	--	--	868	1,087	--	--	--
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	1,210	1,399	--	--	--
Hungary	15	18	18	+20	--	727	795	812	+12	+2
Poland	31	61	--	--	--	1,839	2,662	2,700	+47	+1
Yugoslavia	104	97	110	+6	+13	690	832	998	+45	+20
Total, East 7/	372	399	428	+15	+7	6,387	8,167	8,377	+31	+3
Total Europe 7/	1,613	1,756	1,938	+20	+10	28,073	34,171	35,032	+25	+3
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,210	1,940	2,050	+69	+6	8,385	12,240	13,650	+63	+12
Africa:										
Egypt	76	73	69	-9	-5	424	419	401	-5	-4
Union of South Africa	201	216	232	+15	+7	1,015	1,093	1,112	+10	+2
Total	277	289	301	+9	+4	1,439	1,512	1,513	+5	--
Asia:										
Japan	7	17	16	+129	-6	433	694	779	+80	+12
Philippines	4	4	4	--	--	299	429	487	+63	+14
Turkey	186	215	--	--	--	331	395	--	--	--
Total 8/	611	715	714	+17	--	1,568	2,098	2,241	+43	+7
Oceania:										
Australia	792	997	1,167	+47	+17	2,522	3,122	3,281	+30	+5
New Zealand	10/ 738	821	943	+28	+15	1,263 10/	1,500	1,566	+24	+4
Total	1,530	1,818	2,110	+38	+16	3,785	4,622	4,847	+28	+5
Total, all countries	6,697	7,930	8,603	+28	+8	81,582	97,511	100,504	+23	+3

1/ For calendar years - Carcass Weight Basis: Beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb, and goat meat; horsemeat is included in the total meat figure for Japan, Philippines, and West European countries. Excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Figures for Canada, United States, and Eastern Europe which excludes lard and rendered pork fat are not comparable to those for some other countries which exclude only commercial lard. 4/ Includes variety meats. 5/ Spanish official figures stated to include total slaughter but believed not to be complete, particularly in pork, mutton, lamb, and goat meat. 6/ Includes lard and fat. 7/ Includes estimate for Rumania. 8/ Includes estimate for Iran and Iraq. 9/ Includes an allowance for trimming from bacon carcasses. 10/ For year ending September 30.

SESAME SEED PRODUCTION
DOWN SLIGHTLY WORLDWIDE

World production of sesame seed in 1959, estimated at 1.7 million short tons, was less than 1 percent smaller than the output in 1958, but was almost 20 percent above the small 1957 crop. Although there were sizable variations in some of the major producing countries, notably India and Mainland China, increases were slightly more than offset by declines.

In North America, sesame production is centered mainly in Mexico, and the record Mexican crop last year accounts for the large output on this continent. Mexican production has trended upward since the early 1940's, reflecting mainly a continually expanding acreage. The 1959 Nicaraguan crop is officially estimated at 9,100 tons, but trade sources there think the crop exceeded 10,000 tons. Sesame outturn in Nicaragua accounts for less than 1 percent of world output, but more than 5 percent of the sesame seed exported each year.

Only 2 South American countries produce sesame seed on a large scale--Colombia and Venezuela. Apparently the rapid expansion of the mid-fifties in these two countries has leveled off, since the outturn has changed but little in the last 3 years.

Production in Europe and the U.S.S.R. in 1959 was up almost 20 percent, reflecting a large outturn in Greece. However, this region provides less than 2 percent of the world total.

Since 1951 the outturn of sesame seed in Africa has increased each year with the exception of 1957. While much of each year's increase has been in Sudan, production in several minor producing countries also has expanded. Record 1959 crops were harvested in Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Tanganyika. Steadily expanding acreage accounts for most of the increased output. Sudan's 1959 crop was about equal to the previous year, but was 15,600 tons below the record output of 1956.

Asia's output of sesame seed was down in 1959 even though there were increases in several areas. India's 1959 sesame seed crop was down 133,000 tons from 1958. Acreage increased slightly, but yields were reduced because of heavy rains and floods last fall in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh. These 3 states account for almost one-half of the acreage sown to sesame in India. Pakistan also had a somewhat smaller crop, as a smaller area was harvested. Sesame seed production in Turkey has been relatively stable in recent years at around 50,000 tons. Record crops were harvested in Burma and Thailand, reflecting larger acreages and generally favorable weather. Communist China's sesame production is thought to have increased in 1959 because of a larger acreage. Yields may have been down slightly due to the drought last summer, but sesame is relatively drought-resistant. Acreage is thought to have increased following publicity by the Ministry of Agriculture encouraging larger sesame plantings.

SESAME SEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:							
El Salvador	---	4.5	2.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.0
Mexico	28.6	96.1	100.6	110.0	124.5	128.5	140.0
Nicaragua	---	12.3	5.6	3.9	7.6	9.6	9.1
United States	---	---	2.1	2.0	4.5	6.0	6.0
Total 3/	28.7	114.1	111.4	120.6	140.3	148.2	159.6
South America:							
Colombia	4/ .3	8.1	12.3	14.1	17.0	22.9	22.0
Venezuela	4/1.0	5.6	14.3	14.0	23.2	21.8	22.4
Total 3/	1.6	18.7	27.6	29.2	40.5	44.9	44.7
Europe:							
Greece	12.0	13.1	14.1	10.3	11.5	8.9	11.9
Total (Including U.S.S.R. in Europe and Asia) 3/	30.6	28.7	24.7	20.0	20.8	20.0	23.6
Africa:							
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	4/ 11.0	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.5	5.5	7.7
Egyptian Region, U.A.R.	6.4	14.0	18.7	19.4	15.9	16.1	17.2
Ethiopia and Eritrea	8.9	35.9	41.9	38.6	38.6	44.1	46.3
French Equatorial Africa 5/	4/ 2.0	4/ 5.0	4.4	5.3	8.8	9.4	9.4
Nigeria 6/	14.8	14.2	21.0	18.1	18.4	18.2	23.2
Sudan	35.6	100.9	134.0	168.8	144.9	153.6	153.2
Tanganyika 6/	4/ 7.7	5.5	5.1	7.5	7.3	8.8	12.6
Uganda	4/ 33.0	33.4	33.0	30.9	35.0		
Total 3/	129.9	228.2	277.6	305.5	290.9	304.9	319.6
Asia:							
Burma	49.3	49.8	49.3	61.3	41.4	57.8	74.1
China, Mainland	4/ 910.0	7/ 803.0	7/ 475.0	7/ 385.0	7/ 345.0	7/ 400.0	7/ 450.0
India	518.9	558.7	511.8	495.0	396.5	572.0	439.0
Iran	7.3	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.6	11.6	11.0
Iraq	5.5	14.1	13.3	14.2	17.0	15.8	
Japan	4.4	6.0	5.5	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.4
Pakistan	46.3	37.2	42.6	43.0	40.3	38.1	33.6
Syrian Region, U.A.R.	4/ 4.0	9.1	14.4	11.5	3.3	4.4	7.8
Thailand	1.1	9.7	12.3	14.3	14.4	18.8	20.6
Turkey	31.8	38.5	56.2	50.7	48.5	52.9	51.3
Total 3/	1,595.5	1,557.0	1,216.2	1,113.7	947.4	1,198.7	1,128.5
Total world	1,786.3	1,946.7	1,657.5	1,589.0	1,439.9	1,716.7	1,676.0

1/ Southern Hemisphere sesame crops, which are harvested early in the calendar year, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.
4/ Less than 5 years.
5/ Includes the semi-independent Republics of Chad, Gabon, Congo Republic, and Central African Republic.
6/ Commercial crops only.
7/ Unofficial estimate.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad and related information.

BUTTER PRODUCTION DOWN; CHEESE OUTPUT UP

Total butter production of 31 countries in 1959 declined for the first time in several years. Estimated at 10.1 billion pounds, output was down 1 percent from 1958; it was 11 percent above the 1951-55 average (see pp. 24-25).

In Western Europe, the largest producing area (with 17 countries reporting), output was down 3 percent. Among the countries in which production dropped below the 1958 level were France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden. Several countries reported an increase. Among these were West Germany, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

Total butter output in Africa and Oceania was up 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively. In South America, it was up 6 percent, but in North America, it was down 5 percent.

Creamery butter production of 34 countries in 1959, estimated at 7.9 billion pounds, was 1 percent below 1958, but 23 percent above the 1951-55 average.

Output was up in several countries of Western Europe. These included West Germany, where reported production (829 million pounds) was up 5 percent from 1958; Denmark and Switzerland, up 6 percent; Finland and Norway, up 10 percent. Creamery butter production in the U.S.S.R. is believed to have been above that of 1958. Output declined sharply in France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Ireland, and the United Kingdom; it was somewhat smaller in Austria and Belgium.

Australia's production during 1959 increased 12 percent to 451 million pounds, while in New Zealand, production dropped 2 percent to 479 million pounds. Output was up about 9 percent in South America, but down 4 percent in North America.

Total cheese production in 27 countries increased 2 percent in 1959 to 6.0 billion pounds. Compared with the 1951-55 average, output was up 18 percent.

Production in Western Europe, represented by 15 countries, was 2 percent higher than in 1958. Appreciable increases occurred in West Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark. Only France and the United Kingdom showed declines. In Oceania, total cheese output rose 8 percent over 1958, with both Australia and New Zealand reporting gains. South America's overall output was up 5 percent. In North America, production was unchanged from a year earlier.

Factory cheese production in 28 countries, estimated at 4.3 billion pounds in 1959, rose 4 percent over 1958, 17 percent over the 1951-55 average.

In Western Europe, output was about 5 percent higher. The largest gain was reported by the Netherlands, where production was 425 million pounds, 11 percent above that of 1958. West German output increased 7 percent to 340 million pounds. Only in the United Kingdom was 1959 production below the 1958 level. Production in Oceania was up 8 percent; Australia's increase was 16 percent, and New Zealand's 4 percent. In South America, output rose about 7 percent. In North America, there was little change.

Cheese: Total production 1/ in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	87	110	102	119
United States	1,285	1,407	1,395	1,378
Cuba	10	12	12	12
Argentina 3/	236	260	241	257
Brazil 4/	67	132	147	156
Chile	31	30	30	30
Colombia	5/ 74	96	111	116
Uruguay	14	20	21	17
Austria	31	46	48	50
Belgium	22	29	30	35
Denmark	184	216	237	252
Finland	45	52	50	61
France 6/	647	862	950	4/ 902
Germany, West 3/	344	341	319	340
Greece 7/	132	124	154	160
Ireland 3/	5	6	5	9
Italy 6/	706	741	766	772
Netherlands	342	384	410	451
Norway 8/	67	70	82	85
Portugal 3/ 8/	4	5	5	6
Sweden	123	115	113	116
Switzerland 8/	124	140	136	144
United Kingdom	149	256	213	197
Union of South Africa	25	27	26	4/ 33
Japan 3/	1	6	8	10
Australia	99	87	86	100
New Zealand	229	216	199	207
Total of above countries	5,083	5,790	5,896	6,015

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory cheese only. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 7/ Made from the milk of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. 8/ Made from the milk of cows and goats.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Cheese: Factory production 1/ in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	86	109	101	118
United States	1,285	1,407	1,395	1,378
Cuba	5	6	6	7
Argentina	236	260	241	257
Brazil 3/	67	75	90	99
Chile	21	20	20	20
Austria	28	43	46	48
Belgium	19	25	27	32
Denmark	184	216	237	252
Finland	45	52	50	61
Germany, West	344	341	319	340
Ireland	5	6	5	9
Netherlands	342	357	382	425
Norway 4/	65	68	81	84
Portugal 4/	4	5	5	6
Sweden	123	115	113	116
Switzerland 4/	115	140	136	144
United Kingdom	141	245	201	184
Bulgaria 5/	45	68	81	6/ 81
Czechoslovakia	44	73	85	6/ 85
Germany, East	7/ 53	62	75	6/ 75
Hungary	10	19	22	24
Poland	25	27	32	6/ 32
Rumania	49	60	81	81
Union of South Africa	24	26	25	6/ 32
Japan	1	6	8	10
Australia	99	87	86	100
New Zealand	229	216	199	207
Total of above countries	3,694	4,134	4,149	4,307

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production in federally-inspected plants only. 4/ Made from the milk of cows and goats. 5/ Made from the milk of cows and sheep. 6/ Estimated. 7/ For 1955 only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Butter: Estimated world production, 1/ average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Continent and Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	316	318	350	338
United States	1,526	1,551	1,510	1,435
Cuba 3/	4	6	5	6
Total North America 4/	1,865	1,897	1,887	1,801
South America:				
Argentina 3/	117	125	113	135
Brazil 5/	104	108	116	115
Chile	14	14	15	15
Colombia	6/ 18	21	25	27
Peru	4	5	5	6
Uruguay 3/	8	13	13	9
Venezuela 3/	5	8	11	10
Total South America 7/	275	295	299	318
Europe:				
Austria	64	86	87	81
Belgium	186	197	198	186
Denmark	371	385	350	370
Finland	137	173	176	191
France	610	705	750	5/ 710
Germany, West	701	752	856	886
Greece 8/	17	19	23	23
Ireland	120	162	156	127
Italy	134	132	134	145
Luxembourg 3/	9	11	11	5/ 11
Netherlands	174	168	202	177
Norway	37	45	39	41
Portugal 3/	5	6	7	7
Sweden	215	195	192	173
Switzerland	52	63	68	72
United Kingdom	48	96	86	45
Yugoslavia 9/	24	45	44	46
Total of above European countries	2,904	3,240	3,379	3,291
Africa:				
Kenya 3/	9	10	13	5/ 11
Union of South Africa	77	93	88	5/ 94
Total Africa 10/	210	249	241	245
Oceania:				
Australia	375	405	410	458
New Zealand	429	481	503	492
Total Oceania 11/	810	891	918	955
Estimated World Total 12/ 13/	9,100	10,000	10,200	10,100

1/ Includes farm butter. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Creamery butter only. 4/ Includes estimates for other North America. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Includes estimates for other South America. 8/ Made from the milk of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats. 9/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 10/ Includes estimates for other Africa. 11/ Includes estimates for other Oceania. 12/ Includes product weight of ghee in those countries where ghee production is common, especially Egypt, India, Turkey and other Middle and Far Eastern countries. 13/ Estimates include reported (and estimated for 1959) factory production for U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, and estimated factory production for Asia, including China.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Butter: Factory production in specified countries, average 1951-55, and annual 1957, 1958 and 1959

Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	296	306	338	328
United States	1,327	1,414	1,389	1,329
Cuba	4	6	5	6
Argentina	117	125	113	135
Brazil 2/	55	64	72	71
Chile	7	7	7	8
Uruguay	8	6	6	4
Venezuela	5	8	11	2/ 10
Austria	44	68	71	68
Belgium	88	106	111	104
Denmark	371	385	350	370
Finland	102	159	164	181
France	479	624	662	2/ 570
Germany, West	630	685	792	829
Ireland	80	109	105	87
Luxembourg	9	11	11	2/ 11
Netherlands	174	168	202	177
Norway	24	35	30	33
Portugal	5	6	7	7
Sweden	210	194	191	172
Switzerland	52	63	68	72
United Kingdom	30	76	66	32
Bulgaria	8	12	13	2/ 13
Czechoslovakia	84	115	128	2/ 128
Germany, East	3/ 317	335	348	2/ 330
Hungary	21	27	37	36
Poland	121	174	194	2/ 194
Rumania	12	15	22	24
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	830	1,398	1,426	2/1,500
Kenya	9	10	13	2/ 11
Union of South Africa	69	85	80	2/ 86
Japan	12	21	28	26
Australia	368	398	403	451
New Zealand	417	468	490	479
Total of above countries	6,385	7,683	7,953	7,882

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ For 1955 only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD RICE CROP NEAR LAST SEASON'S RECORD

The world rice harvest of 1959-60 (August-July) will be near the record of the preceding year, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Good weather and use of improved production methods resulted in record crops in many areas.

Marked production gains in South and East Asia offset the decline in Communist China's output, which early in the season appeared would lower the world crop significantly. Asia grew 92 percent of the estimated 1959-60 crop--57 percent in non-Communist areas, and 35 percent in Communist China. South America, Africa, North America, and Europe harvested 2.6, 2.3, 1.5, and 0.8 percent, respectively.

The 1959-60 world crop outside Communist areas was by far the largest ever produced. Rough rice production of 306,500 million pounds was 5 percent larger than the previous record of 1958-59, 15 percent more than in 1957-58, and 21 percent above the average from 1950-51 through 1954-55.

Rice acreage continued to expand all over the world. The 1959-60 acreage, excluding Communist China, is estimated at 209 million acres, up 1.4 percent from the year before. It was 3 million acres larger than in 1958-59, around 11 million more than in 1957-58, and 18 million above the average.

Rice yields per acre outside Communist countries were even higher than the previous record yields of 1958-59. This was especially true for non-Communist Asia, and was also evident in North America, South America, and Africa.

Asia (outside Communist China) had a phenomenal increase in rice production. Estimated at 272 billion pounds, the crop was up nearly 10 billion pounds over 1958-59, about 37 billion more than in 1957-58, and 46 billion over the average. Generally, the acreage increase was moderate. The important gain was due principally to higher yields per acre in such countries as India, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaya, Burma, and Thailand.

Western Europe had a relatively small increase in acreage. Larger crops were harvested in Spain, Portugal, and Greece. Lower yields per acre in Italy and France reduced output, even though more acreage was put into rice.

Eastern Europe harvested a record crop. Rumania expanded acreage, and the other countries maintained the high level of recent years. Yields per acre in these countries have increased in the last 10 years.

The near-record crop of North America was 14 percent larger than in 1958-59. Acreage rose 8 percent and yields per acre, 5.5 percent, exceeding the increased yields of recent years. The U.S. crop of 1959 was the third highest on record and the largest since 1955. Acreage increased 12 percent; with the record yields per acre, production was up 20 percent over 1958.

Production in other North American countries was only slightly more than in 1958-59. Estimated acreage increased 4 percent, but Mexico had a marked drop in production, because of unfavorable weather. The Caribbean area and Central America had record rice acreage and production.

The forecast for South America is for a record crop on the largest acreage in history. Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela had better crops than in 1958-59. However, an Ecuadoran drought reduced the crop sharply there.

Africa also had a record crop on a record acreage. Nearly all African countries are continuing to increase rice acreage and improve the yields per acre. Egypt and the Malgache Republic (Madagascar)--the principal producers--had very good crops.

Australia's crop was forecast in late April at a record volume. The new areas in the north and west had relatively small acreage increases. Average yields per acre were expected to approximate the high level of the year before. (See tables, pages 28 and 29.)

1959-60 WORLD SUGAR OUTPUT NOW ESTIMATED CLOSE TO 1958-59 RECORD

The second estimate of world centrifugal sugar production in 1959-60 is 55.0 million tons--still below the 1958-59 record output of 55.6 million, but above the November estimate.

The upward revision is due to the fact that Cuba's planned reduction was not as large as earlier intended, and output in the U.S.S.R. and Asia was larger than expected. Thus, small declines in other areas were more than offset.

Continued expansion of sugar production in certain areas of the world is clearly evident in Asia, especially in India, Mainland China, and Turkey. In North America as a whole, production in 1959-60 was up slightly over 1958-59 as the net result of divergent trends; major increases were in Mexico and the Continental United States; the major decreases were the result of the planned reduction in Cuba and the unintentional decline in Pureto Rico. An upward trend is apparent in Africa, especially in the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

(For rest of text and tables, turn to page 30.)

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1950-51/1954-55, annual 1957-58 to 1959-60 1/

Continent and country	Acreage: Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	Acreage: 1957-58	Acreage: 1958-59 2/	Acreage: 1959-60 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	Yield per acre: 1957-58	Yield per acre: 1958-59 2/	Yield per acre: 1959-60 2/	Production: Average 1950-51 to 1954-55	Production: 1957-58	Production: 1958-59 2/	Production: 1959-60 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:												
Mexico	235	290	299	297	1,574	1,824	1,856	1,751	369.9	528.9	555.0	520.0
United States	2,068	1,340	1,415	1,586	2,419	3,204	3,136	3,349	5,002.6	4,293.5	4,438.1	5,312.2
Costa Rica	72	92	112	121	1,183	862	893	1,033	85.2	79.3	100.0	125.0
El Salvador	44	36	33	34	1,430	1,806	1,667	1,706	62.9	65.0	55.0	58.0
Guatemala	21	22	25	28	1,043	1,123	1,032	1,071	21.9	24.7	25.8	30.0
Honduras	27	33	29	29	941	939	934	955	25.4	31.0	27.1	27.7
Nicaragua 3/	66	59	59	65	1,298	1,192	1,203	1,187	85.7	70.3	71.0	77.2
Panama	179	220	235	240	1,165	879	1,080	1,104	208.5	193.4	253.8	265.0
Cuba	175	270	271	300	1,829	2,130	1,835	1,833	320.0	575.0	497.2	550.0
Dominican Republic	112	128	130	--	1,703	1,914	2,115	--	190.7	245.0	275.0	—
Total North America	3,097	2,593	2,720	2,943	2,104	2,409	2,375	2,506	6,515.5	6,246.5	6,459.1	7,375.6
South America:												
Argentina	140	149	150	135	2,815	3,205	2,380	2,963	394.1	477.5	357.0	400.0
Bolivia	40	47	50	57	1,480	1,383	1,460	1,491	59.2	65.0	73.0	85.0
Brazil 3/	5,362	6,214	6,400	6,400	1,340	1,359	1,328	1,406	7,182.5	8,442.0	8,500.0	9,000.0
British Guiana	134	152	183	200	2,087	1,743	2,049	2,075	279.7	265.0	375.0	415.0
Chile	69	76	105	105	2,512	2,637	1,825	2,619	173.3	200.4	191.6	275.0
Colombia	401	469	486	510	1,465	1,646	1,728	1,765	587.3	772.1	840.0	900.0
Ecuador	150	145	170	160	1,752	1,763	1,835	1,688	262.8	255.6	312.0	270.0
Paraguay	23	27	18	27	1,730	1,889	1,944	1,667	39.8	51.0	35.0	45.0
Peru	152	157	163	186	3,643	3,724	3,299	3,602	553.8	584.7	537.8	670.0
Surinam	49	70	77	78	2,580	1,736	2,435	2,467	126.4	121.5	187.5	192.4
Uruguay	38	42	44	46	3,095	3,036	2,470	2,870	117.6	127.5	108.7	132.0
Venezuela	100	95	110	130	1,200	1,053	1,136	1,231	120.0	100.0	125.0	160.0
Total South America	6,658	7,643	7,956	8,034	1,486	1,500	1,463	1,561	9,896.5	11,462.3	11,642.6	12,544.4
Europe:												
France	43	67	72	78	3,567	3,731	4,310	3,821	153.4	250.0	310.3	298.0
Greece	44	35	42	45	3,152	3,749	3,481	3,531	138.7	131.2	146.2	158.9
Italy	409	311	332	336	4,600	4,517	4,895	4,673	1,881.5	1,404.8	1,625.0	1,570.0
Portugal	80	92	86	93	3,841	3,879	3,816	3,849	307.3	356.9	328.2	358.0
Spain	160	164	160	162	4,737	5,213	5,171	5,556	757.9	855.0	827.4	900.0
Total West Europe	736	669	692	714	4,401	4,481	4,678	4,601	3,238.8	2,997.9	3,237.1	3,284.9
Hungary	60	95	81	78	2,038	1,992	1,990	1,662	122.3	189.2	161.2	129.6
Rumania	45	38	41	67	2,296	2,066	1,978	—	103.3	78.5	81.1	—
Yugoslavia	10	13	14	15	2,750	3,677	3,436	3,220	27.5	47.8	48.1	48.3
Total East Europe	158	190	177	202	2,122	2,387	2,351	2,235	335.2	453.6	416.2	451.4
Total Europe	894	859	869	916	3,998	4,018	4,204	4,079	3,574.0	3,451.5	3,653.3	3,736.3
Africa:												
Algeria	3	5	4	5	3,200	2,480	3,275	3,180	9.6	12.4	13.1	15.9
Egypt	539	759	538	757	3,394	4,963	4,432	4,472	1,829.4	3,766.7	2,384.3	3,385.4

Morocco	10	15	14	12	3,590	3,527	3,557	3,675	35.9	52.9	49.8	44.1
Angola	35	37	40	40	1,143	1,019	1,048	1,102	40.0	37.7	41.9	44.1
Belgian Congo	416	403	378	390	921	968	961	962	383.2	390.2	363.3	375.0
Cameroons	13	17	18	19	800	859	856	811	10.4	14.6	15.4	15.4
French Equatorial Africa	53	70	--	--	928	1,357	--	--	49.2	95.0	125.0	--
French West Africa	1,112	1,140	--	--	680	808	--	--	756.0	921.5	--	--
Guinea	873	990	--	--	585	628	--	--	510.7	622.0	688.0	--
Malgache Republic (Madagascar)	1,705	2,151	2,100	2,150	1,287	1,219	945	1,279	2,194.6	2,622.9	1,985.0	2,750.0
Total Africa	6,982	8,158	7,955	8,434	1,132	1,363	1,143	1,320	7,905.6	11,115.4	9,090.1	11,134.7
Asia:												
Iran	557	610	550	640	1,750	1,754	1,745	1,695	974.7	1,070.0	960.0	1,085.0
Iraq	545	500	550	500	1,151	1,300	1,273	1,200	627.2	650.0	700.0	600.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	99	173	146	111	2,876	2,201	2,089	2,838	284.7	380.7	305.0	315.0
Burma	10,780	10,750	11,800	12,200	1,438	1,349	1,466	1,500	15,500.0	14,500.0	17,300.0	18,300.0
Cambodia 3/	2,829	3,500	3,766	3,800	996	871	903	908	2,817.4	3,049.0	3,400.0	3,450.0
Ceylon	920	958	1,075	1,100	1,330	1,550	1,581	1,536	1,223.4	1,485.1	1,700.0	1,690.0
China, Taiwan	1,912	1,929	1,914	1,870	2,388	2,777	2,830	2,781	4,565.0	5,356.5	5,417.1	5,200.0
India 3/	75,448	79,447	82,000	82,500	1,089	1,053	1,222	1,224	82,150.0	83,688.3	100,200.0	101,000.0
Indonesia	15,939	16,700	17,900	18,000	1,450	1,521	1,536	1,544	23,118.3	25,400.0	27,500.0	27,800.0
Japan 4/	7,754	7,987	8,020	8,100	3,394	3,956	4,121	4,253	26,316.6	31,592.6	33,050.0	34,450.0
Korea, South	2,550	2,731	2,739	2,751	2,549	2,491	2,619	2,609	6,500.0	6,803.0	7,173.5	7,176.8
Laos 3/	1,391	1,500	1,530	1,550	697	733	752	742	970.0	1,100.0	1,150.0	1,150.0
Malaya	836	901	881	930	1,739	1,955	1,916	1,935	1,453.4	1,761.7	1,687.6	1,800.0
Pakistan 3/	23,226	22,962	22,494	23,190	1,207	1,243	1,180	1,392	28,023.9	28,541.8	26,534.1	32,278.1
Philippines	6,264	6,661	7,341	7,330	1,054	1,057	1,106	1,107	6,603.3	7,038.9	8,122.7	8,114.6
Nepal	3,250	3,200	3,300	3,200	757	750	803	734	2,460.0	2,400.0	2,650.0	2,350.0
Ryukyu Islands	30	29	27	--	2,000	3,117	3,067	--	60.0	90.4	82.8	--
Thailand	13,153	10,970	13,014	13,245	1,151	1,138	1,194	1,208	15,132.9	12,489.1	15,540.0	16,000.0
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 5/	173,365	179,029	186,664	188,738	1,302	1,315	1,405	1,440	225,721.6	235,422.3	262,319.6	271,783.3
China, Mainland	59,200	64,500	68,000	66,000	2,259	2,326	2,574	2,424	133,730.0	150,000.0	175,000.0	160,000.0
Total Communist areas 5/	65,000	70,900	74,900	72,850	2,174	2,236	2,461	2,323	141,280.0	158,500.0	184,300.0	169,200.0
Total Asia	238,365	249,929	261,564	261,588	1,540	1,576	1,707	1,686	367,001.6	393,922.3	446,619.6	440,983.3
Oceania:												
Australia	37	47	56	58	4,603	5,106	5,089	5,086	170.3	240.0	285.0	295
Fiji	35	35	35	--	1,649	1,543	1,543	--	57.7	54.0	54.0	--
Total Oceania	108	119	129	131	2,481	2,824	2,963	3,031	268.0	336.0	382.2	397.0
World total	256,469	269,666	281,558	282,411	1,544	1,586	1,701	1,690	395,891.2	427,734.0	479,046.9	477,371.3
Non-Communist countries	190,946	198,211	206,116	208,994	1,328	1,350	1,422	1,467	253,546.0	267,580.4	293,130.7	306,519.9
Communist countries	65,523	71,455	75,442	73,417	2,172	2,241	2,464	2,327	142,345.2	160,153.6	185,916.2	170,851.4

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Tentative revisions through 1954. 5/ Communist areas: Mainland China, North Korea, and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

The 1959-60 output was sharply lower than in the preceding crop year in Western Europe, moderately lower in Eastern Europe, and slightly lower in the U.S.S.R., all primarily because of the 1959 drought in many portions of these areas. The record of the last 4 years indicates no strong trend in Eastern or Western Europe as a whole, but there has been a very definite rise in the U.S.S.R., interrupted only by the drought of 1959.

Many of the major sugar-producing countries of the world already have instituted programs to limit sugar production, and more will do so in the future as self-sufficiency is attained or as export markets dwindle or become less attractive. However, world production of centrifugal sugar undoubtedly will rise in the future as expansion programs continue, particularly in those countries which are not yet self-sufficient in sugar and which now have a relatively low per capita consumption of sugar. In the next few years, the most outstanding advances in production probably will be in Mainland China and the U.S.S.R.

Non-centrifugal sugar production remains important in a few countries--especially in India, Pakistan, Mainland China, Colombia, and Brazil. However, total production of this type of sugar may have passed its peak. It is expected to decline in relative importance as the countries concerned achieve economic prosperity and industrial development.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1956-57 through 1959-60 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
Costa Rica	32	33	28	30	35
El Salvador	22	30	28	30	30
Guatemala	43	48	46	45	40
Mexico	157	140	165	165	165
Nicaragua	23	25	25	25	20
Panama	11	2	3	2	3
Total	288	278	295	297	293
Asia:					
Burma	93	165	155	160	160
China, Mainland	769	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,600
India	3,285	3,248	3,350	3,600	3,400
Indonesia	121	138	150	150	150
Japan	22	25	22	25	32
Pakistan	952	1,230	1,290	1,500	1,200
Philippines	63	70	75	75	80
Taiwan	14	22	23	23	25
Thailand	23	33	30	30	30
Viet Nam	4	15	23	25	25
Total	5,346	6,146	6,418	7,088	6,702
South America:					
Brazil	325	300	300	300	300
Colombia	350	360	360	360	360
Ecuador	27	26	26	26	28
Peru	28	29	26	25	25
Venezuela	81	72	70	65	75
Total	811	787	782	776	788
World total	6,445	7,211	7,495	8,161	7,783

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.
2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, average 1950-51 through 1954-55, annual 1956-57 through 1959-60 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane and beet):					
North					
Canada (beet)	142	134	138	184	149
Mexico	900	1,190	1,311	1,470	1,690
United States					
Continental (beet)	1,785	1,966	2,194	2,200	2,340
Continental (cane)	566	561	532	579	616
Hawaii	1,066	1,085	765	975	975
Puerto Rico	1,228	990	934	1,087	1,000
Virgin Islands of the U. S.	11	15	6	12	8
Central					
Costa Rica	33	35	47	59	67
El Salvador	35	53	50	49	56
Guatemala	43	70	73	70	75
Nicaragua	37	47	64	75	80
Panama	19	25	27	24	28
Caribbean					
Barbados	176	215	159	184	150
Cuba	6,078	6,252	4/ 6,447	4/ 6,625	6,475
Dominican Republic	657	831	867	998	1,000
Guadeloupe	105	130	131	159	142
Haiti	60	63	48	55	56
Jamaica	364	402	387	421	474
Martinique	65	77	75	86	109
St. Kitts	55	50	47	52	54
Trinidad and Tobago	179	188	210	203	242
Other North America	52	72	65	78	72
Total North America	13,656	14,451	14,577	15,645	15,858
South America (cane):					
Argentina	773	850	767	1,184	1,041
Bolivia	5	21	26	17	22
Brazil	2,110	2,630	3,106	3,770	3,549
British Guiana	266	320	305	350	340
Chile (beet)	4	29	39	57	80
Colombia	234	263	292	315	335
Ecuador	60	86	89	102	105
Paraguay	24	22	34	41	38
Peru	628	763	769	825	855
Surinam	7	9	9	9	9
Uruguay 5/	21	30	32	33	16
Venezuela	4	220	169	180	205
Total South America	4,226	5,243	5,637	6,883	6,595
Europe (beet):					
West					
Austria	177	236	312	327	333
Belgium-Luxembourg	395	360	429	510	241
Denmark	351	380	404	441	278
Finland	30	36	6/ 35	6/ 43	6/ 53
France	1,549	1,547	1,732	1,764	1,188
Germany, West	1,255	6/ 1,275	6/ 1,746	6/ 2,110	6/ 1,564
Ireland	113	110	135	128	160
Italy	828	1,078	937	1,292	1,602
Netherlands	457	394	437	645	550
Spain 5/	392	472	398	524	605
Sweden	6/ 331	6/ 341	6/ 375	6/ 296	320
Switzerland	34	37	42	41	46
United Kingdom	764	852	692	898	955
Total West Europe	6,676	7,118	7,674	9,019	7,895
East					
Albania	6	15	11	13	14
Bulgaria	83	131	143	145	180
Czechoslovakia	803	725	970	1,050	950
Germany, East	855	536	940	965	675
Hungary	284	7/ 297	7/ 304	7/ 330	7/ 432
Poland	1,047	950	1,297	1,341	1,096
Rumania	139	189	227	230	296
Yugoslavia	118	182	288	206	303
Total East Europe	3,375	3,025	4,180	4,280	3,946
Total Europe	10,051	10,143	11,854	13,299	11,841

Continent and country	Average 1950-51 through 1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet)	3,010	5,000	5,800	6,900	6,800
Africa (cane):					
North					
Egypt	264	275	337	363	350
Ethiopia and Eritrea	4	30	40	42	42
Madeira and Azores 8/4	11	15	13	13	13
Somalia	7	11	11	10	11
Central					
Angola	56	66	69	57	63
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	18	20	23	27	40
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2	7	8	12	20
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda	91	142	154	161	174
Madagascar	18	35	64	75	70
Mauritius	535	631	621	580	640
Mozambique	98	154	181	169	158
Reunion	163	213	230	230	240
South					
Union of South Africa	68	849	960	8/ 1,135	8/ 1,062
Total Africa	1,956	2,448	2,711	2,874	2,883
Asia (cane and beet):					
South-West					
Iran (beet)	80	103	121	131	120
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	205	339	393	428	612
East Central					
China, Mainland 5/	293	615	950	990	1,200
South and East					
Burma	19	32	48	47	48
China, Taiwan	724	955	1,024	1,070	976
India	1,690	2,552	2,673	2,720	3,356
Indonesia	578	866	913	858	944
Japan (beet)	38	72	99	140	160
Pakistan	85	128	189	204	165
Philippines	1,191	1,143	1,378	1,512	1,544
Thailand	40	70	76	75	116
Other Asia	10	19	27	36	52
Total Asia	4,953	6,894	7,891	8,211	9,293
Oceania (cane):					
Australia	1,125	1,307	1,399	1,543	1,401
Fiji	143	145	210	219	305
Total Oceania	1,268	1,452	1,609	1,762	1,706
World total (cane)	23,714	27,669	29,258	31,883	32,425
World total (beet)	15,406	17,962	20,821	23,691	22,551
World total (cane and beet)	39,120	45,631	50,079	55,574	54,976

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.
2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Includes green and liquid sugar.
5/ Includes both beet and cane sugar.
6/ Includes sugar from imported beets.
7/ May include some sugar refined from imported raw sugar.
8/ Includes Swaziland.

Foreign Agricultural Service., Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad and other information.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of report on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

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